

Lyon Prosecutor Narrows Case to 3 Charges for Trial of Barbie

By John Vinocur
New York Times Service

LYON, France — French prosecutors expect to try Klaus Barbie by the end of the year for crimes against humanity, but the case they have developed against the former Gestapo chief of Lyon will not involve the torture and murder of France's greatest Resistance hero.

As evidence against Barbie is assembled by the investigating magistrate, and the charges against him are pared down, it has become clear that the trial will deal with three specific charges, instead of the eight originally announced.

These charges exclude Barbie's role in the arrest and death in 1943 of Jean Moulin, the underground chief, and the Nazi police official's campaign of repression against French Resistance fighters.

If evaluations of lawyers are correct, the case against Barbie, 72, will concentrate on 780 of his victims, most of them Jews.

"This is not going to be a great trial for history," said Serge Klarsfeld, a lawyer representing families whose relatives were

sent to Nazi death camps on Barbie's orders.

Referring both to Barbie's campaign against French Resistance fighters and his persecution of Jews, Mr. Klarsfeld added, "There won't be any revelations for all time."

"Barbie," he said, "was a local chief who dealt very harshly with the French Resistance movement and Jews. He was not a figure of the magnitude of other Nazis who have been brought to trial. The Barbie persona is greater than the real personality that will face the court. The Barbie who hid in South America, the Barbie who is accused of killing the head of the Resistance movement, he won't be on trial."

Since Barbie was expelled from Bolivia and brought back to France in February 1983 to stand trial, the prosecution has been refining its case, hearing witnesses and interviewing Barbie for what is expected to be his presentation of a bill of particulars in April or May.

Although no official statement has been made, Pierre Truche, the general prosecutor, made clear in an interview that the

investigating magistrate, Christian Riss, had reduced to three the number of incidents covered by the charges against Barbie from the eight he originally announced two years ago.

The explanation, according to other lawyers, is that the investigating magistrate had to eliminate any situation that could be narrowly and technically defined as a "war crime," such as the execution or torture of underground fighters. Under the statute of limitations, Barbie, who was sentenced to death in absentia by French courts in 1952 and 1954 for war crimes, may no longer be prosecuted for them.

But crimes against humanity, involving genocide or racial persecution, are not proscribed, and Barbie is to stand trial on three charges of this type, the lawyers said. They relate to the deportation of 650 people, most of them Jews, to the Auschwitz and Ravensbrück camps; the deportation of 86 people arrested at the Lyon office of the Jews of France Committee, and the deportation to Auschwitz of 44 children from a home for Jewish children in the village of Tzic.

This means that the prosecution's case will not center on the Resistance movement in Lyon or Barbie's participation in the torture and murder of Moulin. Since Barbie's return to France, this area of the case has been the most sensitive in terms of domestic politics because his lawyer, Jacques Vergès, has insisted that Barbie would today who I consider guilty of wearing them illegally — in other words, phony Resistance heroes.

Considering the difficulty of finding new information to document the new charges against Barbie more than 40 years after the crimes, Mr. Klarsfeld said, "it's really a miracle, in legal terms, that the investigating magistrate has been able to put together a case."

"They had to find new facts," he said, "and that's exactly what they did."

One of the new and central elements in the Barbie case is a telex message containing a deportation order hearing Barbie's initials. Mr. Vergès has described it as a forgery, noting a reference to a date on the document in French. But Klarsfeld said the

authenticity of the document will be proved in court through the testimony of a German expert.

The remaining legal procedures involve examination of the investigating magistrate's bill of particulars by a special chamber before it authorizes Barbie's trial in the criminal court building looking out on the Saône River. Mr. Truche said these procedures could take up to seven months, including an appeal if Mr. Vergès should make one. Other lawyers involved in the case have spoken of November as a likely time for the start of the trial.

Barbie's Month Is Burned

Prison sources said Wednesday that Barbie, whose mouth was burned when he took his daily digestion medication, had been given a compound Tuesday which is used to clean floors. The Associated Press reported from Lyon.

The Lyon prosecutor said the mix-up was a genuine error. But Barbie's lawyer charged that it was intentional. Barbie was charged in good condition Wednesday. He had immediately spit out the product, which was identified as sodium silicate.

WORLD BRIEFS

Syrians Hijack West German Plane

VIENNA (AP) — Two Syrians being deported from West Germany commandeered a Lufthansa airliner Wednesday with 43 people aboard and forced it to land in Vienna during a flight from Frankfurt to Damascus. They surrendered after nearly five hours of negotiations.

Earlier, they had released all 33 passengers, an airport spokesman said. The eight-member crew remained aboard the Boeing 727. The hijackers were believed to be armed with knives and a broken bottle, and were threatening two flight attendants, Schwechat Airport authorities said.

One of the hijackers told negotiators, "If somebody approaches less than 150 meters, the captain will be killed," according to a spokesman. After an hour of negotiations, 21 of the passengers were released, and the rest were set free 90 minutes later.

Kohl Reassures Poland on Frontiers

BONN (Reuters) — Chancellor Helmut Kohl assured Poland on Wednesday that West Germany had no territorial claims against it and spoke out against members of his own party who have reassured demands for the return of former German provinces.

In his annual State of the Nation address to the West German parliament, the chancellor said that the Bonn government accepted current European frontiers and would stick rigidly to all agreements it had signed with Soviet bloc states. Mr. Kohl's comments appeared to be aimed at defusing criticism of West Germany by the Soviet Union and its allies after recent statements from members of the right wing of the Christian Democratic Republic of Germany and the People's Republic of Poland, have no territorial claims on each other," he said, "and will not raise any in the future." Large areas of eastern Germany were lost to Poland and the Soviet Union after World War II.

Bulgaria Curtails Railroad Services

BELGRADE (Reuters) — Bulgaria has temporarily canceled 90 express and other passenger train services because of problems over energy and fuel supplies, the Tanjug news agency said Wednesday.

Tanjug, reporting from Sofia, quoted the state-run railroad administration as saying the cancellations had been prompted by "difficulties in the energy system" and the need for maximum savings of power and fuel.

Bulgaria announced a program of phased power cuts last week to save electricity. Officials acknowledged that Bulgaria is in the grip of a small energy crisis and have blamed it on the failure to bring new equipment into power stations and the effects of drought last year. Poor management and this year's severe winter conditions also were partly responsible, they said.

Ortega Invites Panel of U.S. Congress

MANAGUA (AP) — In a meeting with five visiting Roman Catholic bishops from the United States, President Daniel Ortega Saavedra of Nicaragua has invited U.S. congressional leaders to form a bipartisan commission that should visit Nicaragua and find out that his country's military development is purely defensive.

[The Reagan administration "would encourage" Congress to take up the offer, the White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, said Wednesday, United Press International reported from Washington. "It would be interesting, in our opinion, to see what a delegation would turn up," he added.]

Mr. Ortega extended the invitation as the U.S. Congress nears a vote on the renewal of U.S. aid to Nicaraguan rebels who have been seeking to overthrow the Sandinista government. The five American bishops, who are on a fact-finding tour, have reiterated that they have never supported the granting of military aid "to any faction involved in any conflict anywhere." The clergymen also voiced their support for peace talks involving all opposition forces, an option that the Sandinistas have repeatedly rejected.

For the Record

Japan's poison candy gang said Wednesday in a letter it was halting nearly six months of attempts to extort money from a confectionery firm by planting poisoned sweets in shops, Kyodo news agency reported in Tokyo. The police said the letter was believed to be genuine but gave no more details.

Three Taiwanese gang leaders have been indicted on charges of killing an American-Chinese writer in California, court officials in Taipei said Wednesday. They said Chen Chih-Hsi, Wu Tzu and Tung Kuei-Sheng are accused of killing Henry Liu, a critic of Taiwan, last October in Daly City. The officials did not say when the trial would begin. (Reuters)

Six Chadianis, including five soldiers, have gone on trial in secret accused of plotting against the government of Flight Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings, Radio Ghana said Wednesday. The alleged plot is the fifth to be made public since Lieutenant Rawlings seized power in 1981. (AP)

In central Madrid, an explosion ripped through a shopping center on Wednesday, injuring at least five persons and damaging at least a dozen stores, the police said. No one claimed responsibility for the blast. (AP)

UN Reports Accuses Soviet Of Using 'Deliberate' Terror

(Continued from Page 1) cism of a member of the UN. Mr. Ermacora said that Afghanistan's system of government was unrepresentative and in "contradiction" with UN human rights instruments.

Mr. Ermacora called on the government in Kabul to convene a representative assembly, and he suggested that Afghanistan might "formally" commit itself to a policy of "permanent neutrality."

Some observers said the report avoided direct criticism of the Afghan guerrillas, beyond saying that their treatment of prisoners was "not satisfactory."

This, they said, contrasted sharply with recent UN reports on human rights in Guatemala and El Salvador, in which stated killings and economic damage attributed to anti-government guerrillas.

The UN inquiry was established by last year's session of the commission, by a vote of 27-8 with 6 abstentions. The vote was denounced by the Afghan delegate as "unlawful, null and void, politically injurious and morally hypocritical."

On Feb. 4, Afghanistan signed a new UN convention banning torture. In his recommendations, Mr. Ermacora said the withdrawal of the foreign troops should be part of a process of "normalization" in Afghanistan.

In what was described by some sources as "unprecedented" criticism of a "deliberate policy" aimed at towns and depriving the guerrillas of support and food.

It said this had caused a dramatic fall in the production of cotton and rice, the destruction of the irrigation system in the southern region of Kandahar and the first signs of famine in the regions of Paktia north of Kabul, in Badkshan in the far north and in the west-central Hazarajat.

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Board Says 50% of Miners Working; Scargill Disagrees, Remains Defiant

United Press International

LONDON — The National Coal Board asserted Wednesday that more than 50 percent of Britain's miners were working in defiance of the 50-week coal strike. A government minister declared that the walkout was finished.

But the president of the National Union of Mineworkers, Arthur Scargill, refused to accept defeat and disputed the board's figures, saying that 61 percent of his workers were still on strike.

The board said more than 1,200 more miners returned to the coal pits Wednesday, putting its figure of the number of working miners at over 53,500 of the mining force of 186,000.

This would put the strikers in a minority for the first time since the nationwide strike began March 12.

"The best thing now by far would be for the NUM to get the whole industry working again," Energy Secretary Peter Walker said. "Mr. Scargill knows the strike is finished."

But Mr. Scargill said on the BBC that "this has been the most coura-

geous and determined stand by trade unionists anywhere in the world, arguing for the right to work."

He also criticized other unionists.

"When history comes to examine this dispute there will be a glaring omission — the fact that trade unionists have been standing on the sidelines while this union has been battered," he said.

A coal board spokesman called the level of 50 percent "a milestone in the return of sanity in the mining industry."

The union called its members out on strike to oppose the government-appointed board's plan to shut 20 unprofitable mines and eliminate 20,000 jobs.

Mr. Scargill says that a mine, even if unprofitable, must stay open until it is unsafe or its coal exhausted.

The miners tried to win the strike by forcing power cuts and crippling

British industry. But they failed to get sufficient support from other unions. Since no strike vote of the full union membership was taken, some miners never joined the strike.

The miners' cause was hurt by violence by some strikers and by the union's effort to get support from Colonel Moamer Qadhafi of Libya.

"Scargill's only objective was to bring the British economy to a grinding halt, and the trade unions didn't go along with him," a high British official said.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher stood up to him and now Scargill has been screwed to the wall," he said.

The official said Wednesday was "a day to smile" for Mrs. Thatcher's administration, since more than 50 percent of the miners were at work and because the British pound strengthened after days of battering.



VATICAN MEETING — Pope John Paul II and Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko of the Soviet Union met Wednesday for the first time since January 1979 to discuss world peace and the situation of Catholics in the Soviet Union. Asked later how he judged the encounter, Mr. Gromyko replied in English: "It was good."

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Reagan Begins Lobbying Hard for the MX Missile

(Continued from Page 1)

mittee. Les Aspin, Democrat of Wisconsin, had urged construction of a package deal tying the production of the 21 missiles to the later MX production and to other arms control matters. But these people said the administration had rejected the idea.

Mr. Aspin helped orchestrate a compromise last year that kept the MX alive as long as arms control talks appeared to be on track.

He has not said this year how he would vote, although a source close to him said Tuesday that he would almost certainly vote for the 21, while hedging his support for production of more missiles later.

People on both sides of the MX dispute said that without his opposition, the House was likely to support the 21 missiles.

Until 1983, the MX was intended to be moved about on vehicles or hidden in silos as a remedy against

increasingly accurate Soviet missiles. Failing an agreement on such basing, the administration now plans to put 100 of the new missiles in existing Minuteman missile silos.

In his testimony Tuesday, Mr. Weinberger said the administration had no plans to change that plan. But he said the missile was still necessary because its 10 warheads and improved accuracy would counter modern Soviet missiles.

The testimony Tuesday by Mr. Kampelman, the administration's new chief arms control negotiator, were his first public comments since being named to head the delegation to the Geneva arms talks.

He said that the United States and the Soviet Union "must try to find a formula under which we can live together in dignity."

Mr. Kampelman, told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that although the Soviet Union was a "repressive" and an "aggressive society," the United States "does not and cannot blow the Soviet Union away."

"We cannot wish it away," he said, arguing for the necessity of pursuing the negotiations, which resume on March 12.

U.S. Envoy Causes Stir

(Continued from Page 1)

minister, Erwin Larc, with a pro-U.S. politician, Leopold Graz. In an interview, Mr. Sinowatz said he and Mrs. von Damm were "good friends."

"This is something very special," he said. "A young Austrian girl emigrates, goes to America, triumphs and comes back as ambassador. It's really a fairy tale."

There are other, unkindier appraisals to be heard in this gossip city. But Mrs. von Damm seems content to ignore them.

"Any time people lead their lives the way they see it, and they go a little bit out of the norm, obviously you also have to expect that not everybody 'befürwortet' that, nicht?" she asked, borrowing the German word for approves.

"But I'm a little used to that," she said, "because I don't think my life has been that cut and dry."

Military sources said the clash was triggered by an Israeli foot patrol attempting to enter territory controlled by the Lebanese Army in order to raid a Shiite Muslim village.

The Israelis and the French got into a shoving match at Burj Rahal on Feb. 14 when the French tried to stop the Israelis from bulldozing houses of suspected guerrillas.

[At the United Nations, Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuellar declared Wednesday that UN peacekeepers had "no right to impede Lebanese acts of resistance" against Israeli forces in southern Lebanon. The Associated Press reported from New York.]

[Expressing UN frustration over inability to defuse the Lebanese crisis, the secretary-general said that the UN force also lacked the power to prevent Israeli forces from taking tough retaliatory measures against guerrillas in southern Lebanon.]

In Beirut, the Lebanese military said that Israeli and Lebanese troops exchanged fire in southern Lebanon on Wednesday in the first reported clash between them since Lebanese troops were deployed in the area evacuated by Israel 11 days ago.

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White House Issues Threat To Veto Aid For Farmers

By David Hoffman and Helen Dewar
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has been urged by all his senior advisers to veto legislation pending in the Senate to provide additional credit relief to farmers, the White House spokesman said Wednesday.

The spokesman, Larry Speakes, indicated that President Reagan would probably veto two major amendments that were expected to be attached to an African famine relief bill.

He said the White House was also unhappy with the size of the famine relief bill.

Mr. Reagan believes there is "runaway federal participation" in farm programs that eventually must be scaled back, Mr. Speakes said. He criticized Democrats who are pushing the farm aid amendments.

"The Democrats cried 'Deficit!' in the campaign and the first thing they do is send up budget-busting farm legislation, Mr. Reagan's spokesman said.

The proposed legislation would go considerably beyond steps taken by the administration last week. It would further ease credit terms, providing \$100 million for federally subsidized interest payments, and increase funds available for loan guarantees by \$1.8 billion.

One particularly controversial provision, which could result in government assumption of bad loans with the banks bearing little or no share of the cost, was expected to be shelved, increasing prospects for Republican support of the measure.

On Tuesday, Senate Republican leaders resorted to delaying tactics to fend off possible passage of the farm legislation.

With Democrats and dissident farm-state Republicans within striking distance of passing the legislation, Majority Leader Robert J. Dole, Republican of Kansas, put off a vote Tuesday on the issue and hinted at further delaying tactics if it appeared the measure would be adopted.

He acknowledged that he was not sure he had the votes to stop the farm legislation.

The Republicans, meanwhile, acknowledged that their efforts to reduce the budget deficit were in serious trouble.

The Senate Budget Committee chairman, Senator Pete V. Domenici of New Mexico, said after a Republican discussion of deficit-reduction prospects that "the chances of getting anything are not very good."

Senator Dole conceded that the effort was made "more difficult" by news from Senator Domenici that it would take \$64 billion in spending cuts next year, half again as much as estimated only two months ago, to meet the Republicans' target of maximum \$100-billion deficits by fiscal 1988.

Senator Domenici presented an outline for achieving the goal that included freezes in defense spending and Social Security retirement and disability payments, along with nearly all of the drastic domestic spending cuts that President Reagan has proposed.

The outline was a "pretty scary piece of paper," a Republican senator said as he emerged from the session. A staff member who attended the meeting described the senators as stunned.

Another complicating factor was opposition to a defense freeze from Republicans on the Armed Services Committee. They said Tuesday that they would accept no less than a 4 percent after-inflation increase for defense, which would save \$11 billion next year as opposed to \$20 billion in savings from a freeze.

The 4-percent increase, however, is lower than President Reagan's request for a 5.9-percent increase.

Gloomy Estimate on Deficit
The Congressional Budget Office projects that even if Congress approves all the spending cuts proposed by President Reagan, the annual federal budget deficit will remain around \$185 billion for the rest of the decade, The New York Times reported Wednesday.

The budget office, according to congressional sources, projects a deficit of \$186 billion in 1986, \$185 billion in 1987 and \$186 billion in 1988. The deficits for both 1989 and 1990 are projected at \$187 billion.

President Reagan has projected that the deficit, now more than \$200 billion, would decline to \$180 billion in 1986 and to \$144 billion by 1988 if his cuts were approved. In the budget he submitted to Congress earlier this month, Mr. Reagan proposed spending cuts totaling \$47.5 billion in the fiscal year 1986.



Kim Paris, a private investigator.

How a Texas Detective Ensnared Her Man

By Paul Taylor
Washington Post Service

AUSTIN, Texas — A young Houston private eye on her first case befriended a suspect in a three-year-old murder case, dated him for two and a half months and told him she could not consider his marriage proposal until he revealed the dark secret he had hinted he was carrying.

The prospective bridegroom told his secret Thursday, not knowing that Kim Paris, 23, had a tape recorder in her purse.

When he had confessed all, Ms. Paris said, she told him she needed a cigarette, and they drove to a nearby convenience store. She got out of the car. It was the last he saw of her.

Moments later, police officers who had been monitoring the conversation arrived and charged David Duval West, 28, with the 1982 killings of a prominent Houston lawyer, James Campbell, 55, and his wife, Virginia, 50. They were shot in their sleep as two of their grandchildren slept at the foot of their bed.

Police said one of the Campbells' four daughters, Cynthia Helen Ray, prevailed on Mr. West, her boyfriend at the time, to kill her parents so she could collect her share of an estate estimated to be worth \$2 million. Mr. Ray was charged Saturday with murder.

The Campbells' three other daughters hired Clyde Wilson Investigations late last year. Clyde Wilson said Cynthia Ray, known as the family's "problem child," and Mr. West had been suspects from the start.

Ms. Paris, a former naval air traffic controller, had worked less than a year in the agency's insurance-fraud division, surreptitiously videotaping accident victims who claimed they had been incapacitated.

After "intensive coaching" by detectives, she insinuated herself into Mr. West's life.

Ms. Paris knocked on Mr. West's door one evening and feigned embarrassment when his roommate said the person she was looking for did not live there. She asked if she could use the phone. She struck up a conversation. That night she spent three hours with Mr. West and his roommate at a bar.

Ms. Paris said she and Mr. West saw each other "about three or four nights a week" thereafter, on a strictly platonic basis.

Regarding sex, she said: "I kept dancing around that subject. Actually, it wasn't that hard. He fancied himself an intellectual, being on a higher plane than most people. David and I spent a lot of time discussing history and politics and religion."

Mr. West, a delivery boy for a blueprint company, is a survivalist and a gun collector.

When he proposed, Ms. Paris encouraged him to tell her the "awful" thing about his past to which he had alluded in earlier conversations. At that point, the detective agency contacted police and the district attorney's office, and Ms. Paris was given the tape recorder.

Does she have any regrets?

"I have no qualms about what I did, no," she said.

U.S. Accepts Word Of Mexicans on 3 Held in Abduction

The Associated Press

MEXICO CITY — U.S. officials said they are convinced that three former Mexican security officers questioned in the kidnapping of a U.S. narcotics agent were not involved in the case.

The U.S. Embassy's press attaché, Lee Johnson, said "the Mexican authorities have determined they were not involved in the kidnapping and we agree with that."

Asked what their release could mean to the investigation of the abduction of Enrique Camarena Salazar, Mr. Johnson said, "It cannot be considered a setback."

The three former security officers were taken into custody Sunday in connection with the abduction Feb. 7 of Mr. Camarena, 37, a U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration agent.

They were identified as Tomás Morlet Borquez, a former member of the Federal Security Police; Enrique González Aguilar, a former lieutenant colonel in Mexico City's transit police; and Eduardo Ramírez Ortiz, a former federal security officer.

A fourth man, Marciano Belaztoja, arrested Monday in Guadalajara for allegedly piloting a plane used by a reputed marijuana grower, Rafael Caro Quintero, to ship out of the city. The director of the U.S. drug agency, Francis M. Mulen Jr., called Mr. Caro Quintero a suspect in the kidnapping.

1970 U.S. Statute Led to Crackdown on the Mafia

By Selwyn Raab
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — For 33 years a secret, seemingly impenetrable group called the "commission" was what the authorities now call the guiding force behind organized crime in New York and other major cities in the United States.

Through occasional whispers gleaned by electronic eavesdropping and uncorroborated tips from informants, law enforcement officials suspected that the leaders of the five crime groups in New York met regularly as the commission to resolve disputes and distribute millions of dollars in criminal spoils.

Now the Justice Department believes it has finally destroyed the commission, largely through provisions of a federal statute, the Racketeer-Influenced and Corrupt-Organization Act of 1970 — commonly called RICO.

Under its provisions, the five reputed leaders of New York's crime factions and four of their top aides were indicted Tuesday on racketeering charges in U.S. District Court in Manhattan.

The statute has been the favorite weapon used by federal prosecutors in New York and elsewhere in an unprecedented crackdown against organized crime in the United States.

Mainly through the statute, federal prosecutors in the last two years have indicted more than 2,000 suspects, including 300 in the New York metropolitan area, who have been identified as members of traditional organized crime groups.

Before 1970, prosecutors were limited to seeking indictments for specific acts, such as the commission of a crime, or to finding witnesses who would testify about a criminal conspiracy.

A key provision of the statute prohibits the operation of an "enterprise" by a pattern of racketeering. The prosecution can prove racketeering with evidence that defendants were guilty of conspiring

to commit any two of 32 separate federal or state crimes.

The nine men indicted Tuesday were accused of a pattern of racketeering by linking them to conspiracies to commit six murders and the extortion of \$1.4 million from concrete contractors in the city. The indictment asserted that the commission had rigged bids and

NEWS ANALYSIS

obtained kickbacks on all concrete industry projects of \$2 million or more in the city.

If convicted, each defendant faces up to 20 years in prison and an attempt by prosecutors to confiscate assets gained from the illegal enterprise.

Over the last five years, the Federal Bureau of Investigation has made cracking down on organized crime a major priority. In the New York area 175 agents and 25 Police Department detectives have been assigned full time to investigating each of the five crime factions or families.

G. Robert Blakey, an organized-crime expert who helped draft the RICO law, said in an interview that until recently federal prosecutors and investigators failed to take advantage of the statute.

"Previously law enforcement was like a wolf to a herd of animals," said Mr. Blakey, a professor of law at the University of Notre Dame in South Bend, Indiana. "Prosecutors looked for single cases, they picked off the sick and wounded, and only made the herd — organized crime — stronger."

Through the RICO statute, federal prosecutors have indicted the commission and one group, the Colombo family, as criminal enterprises.

Officials said that federal prosecutors in Manhattan and Brooklyn also expected to bring indictments against four other families — the Gambino, Lucchese, Genovese and Bonanno groups — as illegal enterprises.

Through the indictments Tues-



Paul Castellano, alleged leader of the Gambino family, leaves federal court in New York City after posting bail.

day, officials said they had reached the summit of gangster leadership in America.

"It is a great day for law enforcement," said Rudolph W. Giuliani, the U.S. attorney in Manhattan, whose office headed the investigation.

The charges of extortion in the concrete industry, Mr. Giuliani said, was only one example of "hidden taxes" imposed by the Mafia. "Things cost a lot more in New York because of the mob," he said.

He also asserted that organized crime had been principally responsible for illegal narcotics in the city and thus "there is a direct relation to violent crime" committed by addicts.

Mr. Giuliani said an object of the campaign was to disrupt mob activities permanently by going after leaders and "people who can take over."

Mr. Blakey said the indictments of five leaders was "a major blow" to long-established crime groups. "To run a family, requires expertise," he explained. "It also proves that to be boss no longer means you're immune. It means you're indicted."

None of the purported mob chiefs indicted by federal grand juries in the New York area in the last 18 months have been tried or convicted. But Mr. Giuliani said his office had a conviction record of about 95 percent.

Democrats' Rift Grows; Rival Policy Unit Planned

By Dan Balz and David S. Broder
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The regional cleavage within the Democratic Party widened this week. While the party's national chairman, Paul G. Kirk Jr., announced the first appointments to his Democratic National Policy Council, a group of Southern and Western Democrats pressed forward with plans to create a party council of their own.

The Southern and Western officials, led by Governor Charles S. Robb of Virginia, Governor Bruce Babbitt of Arizona, Senator Sam Nunn of Georgia and Representative Richard A. Gephardt of Missouri, plan to unveil their Democratic Leadership Council later this week.

The second council's creators hope to provide fresh ideas for the party as it seeks to reshape its image. But the group's other purpose, according to its leaders, is to offer a haven for disaffected officials who say that the national committee is a liability in their regions.

The two organizations were the subject of intensive discussions during the winter meeting of the

National Governors' Association, which ended Tuesday. Mr. Kirk saw the Robb-Babbitt group as a potential threat to his efforts to rebuild the party. And while the two sides reached the outward appearance of harmony, skepticism persists on both.

Mr. Kirk, who won an endorsement from his group at a meeting Saturday of Democratic governors, said Tuesday he was pleased with the way events had unfolded.

"For virtually all the governors to move on a resolution to endorse the DNC, I couldn't ask for more," he said.

Mr. Kirk added that he is "not insensitive" to the concerns of the Southern and Western officials and hopes that "our objectives are common objectives."

Governor Bob Graham of Florida, a supporter of the dissident group, expressed reservations about Mr. Kirk's organization. "I don't think it can be seen as independent or credible," he said.

Mr. Kirk's organization will be headed by the former governor of Utah, Scott M. Matheson. Five governors agreed Tuesday to sit on the commission: Mr. Babbitt,

chairman of the Democratic Governors' Association; Michael S. Dukakis of Massachusetts; Richard W. Riley of South Carolina; Martha Layne Collins of Kentucky, and John Carlin of Kansas, chairman of the National Governors' Association.

The opposition council is envisioned as initially having about 20 members, divided among governors, senators and House members. Nearly all the prospective organizers come from the South and West, with the exception of Governor James J. Blanchard of Michigan and Senator John Glenn of Ohio.

"I want to offer an olive branch to Southerners and Westerners who feel estranged from what's been happening," Mr. Blanchard said.

The second group plans to develop policy proposals, showcase younger Democratic leaders and involve itself in such party issues as the presidential nominating process, according to organizers.

Mondale Denies Retreating
The 1984 Democratic presidential candidate, Walter F. Mondale, said he has recovered from the fatigue that followed his election loss

and that he intends to resume speaking out about President Ronald Reagan's policies, United Press International reported.

In an interview published Wednesday in the Minneapolis Star and Tribune in Mr. Mondale's home state of Minnesota, he denied that he had retreated from public life because of emotional distress. The interview was the first he has given since the November election, when he was defeated by President Ronald Reagan.

"I wouldn't call it depression," Mr. Mondale said. "There was a period of fatigue. I mean I was bone tired. It seems those experiences just wear themselves into your psyche, so that you get so attuned to the fight that it takes a long time to adjust."

He said that "the first month or so I'd wake up at 3 in the morning still debating, still getting ready for the next speech."

Mr. Mondale, 57, has been associated with the Washington office of the Chicago law firm of Winston and Strawn. He said he would soon become a full partner, concentrating on international law, but avoiding lobbying.

'30s Bloodshed Led to Current Mafia Families

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The Mafia's five-family structure evolved in the 1930s following a bloody shakeout of leadership.

The first top boss, Giuseppe Masseria, was murdered in April 1931 and Salvatore Maranzano assumed the title "boss of bosses" briefly before being slain five months later.

Salvatore (Lucky) Luciano then engineered a reorganization that instituted a national "commission" of top family bosses from around the United States and divided New York among five mobs.

All the families are involved in narcotics, gambling and loansharking, plus other activities, according to government documents that describe the gangs this way:

Gambino — biggest of the five with 250 core members, operates all over New York and reaches to Las Vegas and Florida, with interests in the entertainment, food and jewelry industries.

Genovese — 200 members operating in New York City and the New Jersey waterfront in pornography and labor racketeering.

Colombo — 115 members in New York City involved with hijacking, union rackets, pornography, cigarette smuggling and legitimate businesses.

Bonanno — 195 members, in New York and Arizona, in pornography, pizza parlors, restaurants and coffee houses.

Lucchese — 100 members, mainly in New York City, in construction, garment and garbage disposal businesses.

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SCIENCE

AIDS Fear Underlines Growing Importance of Blood for Medical Treatments

By Lawrence K. Altman
New York Times Service

DESPITE the recent announcement by federal officials that the long-awaited AIDS blood test would be delayed at least until the end of next month, there is a palpable sense of relief among many doctors and the public that a reliable test will soon be available.

Implicit in the optimism is this fact: Blood has become a cornerstone of modern medicine, more significant to treatment than many drugs. In the United States, doctors prescribe about 12 million transfusions for about 3.5 million patients each year.

The new test, though not perfect, is expected to detect almost all blood contaminated by the virus that causes the fatal acquired immune deficiency syndrome, or AIDS, before it gets into the blood-supply system. Thus the test is expected to restore confidence in the integrity of the blood supply, whose uses are more varied and essential than physicians could have imagined only a decade ago.

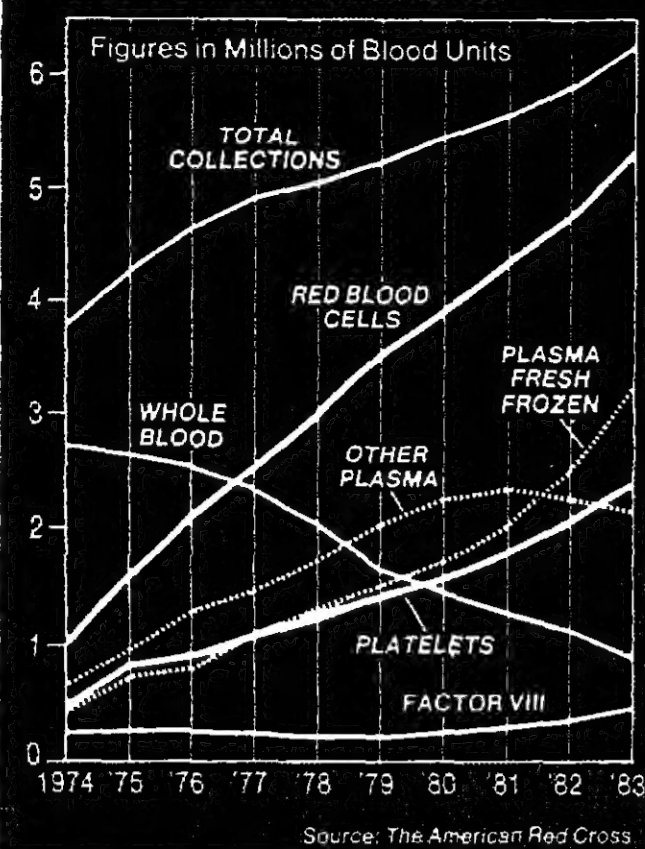
In recent years blood products have been used to significantly increase the success of organ transplants, to improve the care of newborns as well as of older people, to make possible the development of more effective cancer chemotherapy and to protect against several infections.

"Blood transfusion has had an impact on the practice of medicine beyond any single antibiotic," said Dr. Johanna Prodyck, vice president and director of the New York Blood Center.

"It is a toss-up between transfusions and anesthesia as to which has had a greater impact on surgery," she said. "You could put people to sleep and still not do the procedures that you are able to do now if it weren't for blood transfusions. Moreover, the whole health care system could not have developed without blood."

Blood and Its Valuable Parts

While use of whole blood declines, use of fractionated blood climbs.



The fractionation of a unit of blood into its many component fluid and cellular parts has made blood a crucial tool of medical practice.

A half-century ago, a blood bank was called on to supply only two items, whole blood and plasma, the

liquid portion of blood, to provide oxygen for anemic patients and to replace the blood lost in such conditions as bleeding and shock.

Now the unit of blood donated by one individual can serve many patients. Blood can be fractionated into such components as red cells,

platelets, plasma, albumen and Factor VIII for hemophiliacs. Modern medical practice calls for giving patients only the specific fractions they need, not units of whole blood.

The threat posed by AIDS has been severe. In the summer of 1983, panic and misunderstanding over AIDS led many people to stop donating blood, and unusually large shortages developed in some areas of the country.

Despite the relatively small risk, almost everyone who has received a blood transfusion lives with the fear of developing AIDS.

The threat has been particularly severe for hemophiliacs, who rely on Factor VIII, a substance in the blood that promotes clotting. Hemophilia, a hereditary disorder that can lead to uncontrollable bleeding, is characterized by an absence of Factor VIII.

For the population at large, the fear of contracting AIDS through blood and blood products has far exceeded the number of cases traced to such transmission. Only 177 patients, including 61 hemophiliacs, have come down with AIDS as a result of transfusions of blood or blood products. There had been 8,314 cases of AIDS reported to the Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta as of Feb. 11.

Blood transfusions are the most successful of all transplants, and transfusions are used most for surgical patients. In New York about 10 percent of the blood used is for coronary bypass surgery and other open-heart operations. William J. Schroeder, the second recipient of a permanent artificial heart, has had more than 30 transfusions.

A national study done in 1979, the latest available, found that considerable blood was also used for hip surgery to repair fractures and damage caused by arthritis, because these procedures can lead to the loss of an extraordinary amount of blood.

The study, by Dr. Bruce A. Friedman, at the University of Michigan, showed that the other leading conditions requiring blood transfusions are intestinal bleeding, peptic ulcers, anemia, cancer and aortic aneurysms, or ballooning in the wall of the body's main artery.

One of the most surprising and dramatic medical advances has resulted from the use of transfusions in kidney transplant surgery. Survival is extended if transfusions are given before transplants. The optimal number seems to be five transfusions.

A less spectacular but equally important development has been the impact on preventive medicine. A vaccine made from the blood of carriers of the virus that causes the liver infection hepatitis B is highly effective against that disease.

Injections of gamma globulin, prepared from blood, are effective in helping to prevent hepatitis A, chicken pox and rabies. Development of forms of gamma globulin that can be injected into the veins has made less painful a treatment of a congenital form of immune deficiency that is unrelated to AIDS.

Jaundice of the newborn, a potentially fatal condition that is due to incompatibilities of Rh blood types between father and mother, has almost become a thing of the past, thanks to routine Rh immunization of mothers whose children are at risk.

Several medical and surgical treatments have improved chances for survival of premature infants weighing less than 2.2 pounds (1 kilogram), as well as for those born at full term who become sick. Tiny babies need tiny amounts of blood. The entire blood volume of some premature newborns may be no more than 100 milliliters, about three and a half ounces.

Although chemists have developed methods to do standard medical tests on just a few drops of blood, pediatricians still must drain a little more than a teaspoon of blood each time they measure bilirubin and other chemicals that are critical in guiding therapy for sick infants and premature infants. Each removal can present a loss of about 10 percent of a premature infant's blood.

"Probably 90 percent of our blood transfusions are to replace blood taken for sampling," said Dr. Alistair G. S. Philip, head of neonatology at Maine Medical Center in Portland.

Use of sterile plastic bags has allowed doctors to divide one unit of adult blood into small amounts that can be used for a baby over a period of several days, so the re-

mainder of a whole unit of blood does not have to be discarded after each transfusion.

Transfusions are one of the hidden reasons for success in drug treatment of cancer. In the early days of chemotherapy, bleeding was an important cause of death because the drugs destroyed too many platelets, the fragments that help blood clot. Now platelet transfusions are available. The modern treatment of leukemia and other blood system disorders with drugs and bone marrow transplants would be impossible without platelets.

In organ transplantation, genetic testing of blood HLA (human leukocyte antigens, used to match tissues for transplant) provides closer

matching of the donated organ and the recipient. HLA tests are sometimes associated with certain diseases and are used in research and to help make diagnoses. HLA and other immunological tests are also now used for more accurate determination of parentage.

Although so much depends on donated blood, each transfusion has its hazards. There is the risk of mismatches, which occur in about one in 10,000 transfusions. There is the risk of other infections besides AIDS, particularly non-A non-B hepatitis and cytomegalovirus infection.

The goal of many researchers is to replace human blood with synthetic blood or a blood substitute. But though some researchers have

created a group of chemicals known as the perfluorocarbons, so far the products have not lived up to expectations.

Meanwhile, researchers have developed techniques to freeze blood and store it for up to three years. The technique usually is reserved for people with rare blood types. Personal stores of frozen blood are not feasible on a large scale, primarily because most people die without ever needing a blood transfusion. Even if they do need one, they may be in one place and their frozen blood in another, thus defeating one of the most remarkable aspects of blood supply: the elaborate yet logical system that has grown up to collect and distribute this most essential bodily fluid.

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Implant Could Pick Up
Amputee Nerve Impulses

By Daniel Q. Haney

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — Amputees may someday be able to connect themselves directly to computer keyboards and type simply by thinking, thanks to an implantable silicon chip that detects nerve impulses, a scientist says.

The chip could also have many applications in building better artificial limbs, bridging broken spinal cords and helping the deaf to hear, said Dr. David Edell of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The idea is to pick up the faint electrical current in an amputee's stump and to translate these impulses into the kind of current that could be used to move an artificial arm or direct a computer.

Einstein Had
Extra Cells
In His Brain

United Press International

BERKELEY, California — An anatomy professor who has studied sections of Albert Einstein's brain says the scientist had 73 percent more of a certain kind of cell than does the average brain.

Professor Marian Diamond of the University of California at Berkeley spent the past six months slicing apart bits of the physicist's brain and counting the cells.

There are two kinds of brain cells, she explained. Neuron cells do the thinking and conduct nerve impulses while glial cells, or neuroglia, supply nourishment and do the more mundane chores.

In part of the left side of Einstein's brain, Professor Diamond found 73 percent more glial cells for every neuron than in the average brain. That might be the reason Einstein was so smart, although she said she could not be sure.

Professor Diamond said she got the idea for the project after seeing a picture of Einstein's preserved brain in an old science magazine. But the brain was owned by a Missouri pathologist, one of the doctors who did the autopsy on the physicist after his death in 1955, and he was reluctant to part with it.

After three years of cajoling, he sent four small chunks.

"It was rather an overwhelming feeling," she said. "There I was, looking at the brain that came up with the theory of relativity."

Professor Diamond has spent years studying the neuron-glial relationship in rats. She found that rats that were given lots of treadmills and other things to play with and exercise on develop more glial cells for every neuron, as Einstein had.

Massive Sarcophagus
Is Unearthed in Egypt

The Associated Press

CAIRO — Egyptian archaeologists have unearthed a 24-ton sarcophagus, the largest yet found for an ancient Egyptian minister.

Dr. Sayed Tawfik of Cairo University's College of Antiquities said the empty granite sarcophagus, found near Cairo, belonged to Nephrenet, prime minister under Ramesses II in about 1300 B. C.

IN BRIEF

Slime May Have Been 1st Land Plant

TEMPE, Arizona (NYT) — Evidence that plants may have colonized dry land 1.2 billion years ago — three times earlier than indicated by the fossil record — has been reported by geologists at Arizona State University in Tempe. The plants may have been nothing more than a primitive green slime, but they left the telltale carbon signature of plant life on the land surface.

Dr. Paul Knauth, who headed the study, said that the ancient land surface, of the type known as caliche, had been found in a canyon east of Phoenix. The deposit is believed to be 1.2 billion years old.

Its carbon content was deficient in carbon 13. "Exhalation" into the soil of carbon dioxide deficient in carbon 13, he said, is characteristic of plants. Because caliche always forms on land, rather than under water, Dr. Knauth said he assumed its carbon came from land plants.

Tracking Rhino in Order to Save It

KATMANDU, Nepal (AP) — The Smithsonian Institution in the United States and the Nepalese government are cooperating in a study of the habits of the one-horned Indian rhinoceros in the dense tropical forest of southern Nepal.

Dart shotguns will be used to knock out 15 rhinos, who will then be collared with radio transmitters for tracking. The findings will be used in framing conservation measures.

The one-horned rhino, long on the world list of endangered species, is found only in two places, both in Asia. An estimated 600 survive in Assam, India, and another 350 in Nepal's Chitwan forest.

Shuttle May Help in Cancer Research

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida (UPI) — Space shuttle experiments scheduled for March and August flights could pave the way for breakthroughs in the development of new drugs to fight cancer and other ailments, it was reported in Aviation Week & Space Technology.

The magazine said that researchers hope to grow protein crystals of exceptional size and purity in the weightlessness of space. Such crystals grown in Earth's gravity are too small to allow easy analysis.

By studying the molecular structure of the larger space crystals, scientists hope to design drugs that can work with or against similar molecules in the body.

Open Seas Have Fish-Farm Potential

WASHINGTON (AP) — Scientists at the Smithsonian Institution report after two years of research that sea farming in tropical waters has an enormous potential for producing cheap, plentiful supplies of fish for a hungry world. Dr. Walter H. Adey of the Smithsonian said open-sea fisheries might well produce fish at 10 cents to 30 cents a pound (22 to 66 cents a kilogram) with simple equipment that fishermen in underdeveloped countries could easily be trained to use.

Dr. Adey said his research team had found evidence of abundant plant life in the open seas, contradicting a long-held belief that they are low-nutrient deserts.

Protein-Rich Rice Flour Developed

WASHINGTON (NYT) — Agriculture Department scientists say they have developed a technique for producing a rice flour that is three times richer in protein than standard rice flour and could help reduce malnutrition among children in Third World countries.

Linn P. Hansen, a food chemist with the department, said the flour, called CHP-rice flour, contains 25 percent protein, compared with 8 percent for standard rice flour. Wheat flour has about 12 percent protein.

The new processing method, which the department is making available for commercial use, involves adding an enzyme from the fungus *Aspergillus oryzae*, commonly used in the food processing industry, to a rice flour solution.

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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

The Way to Help Duarte

A single personality made the difference last year when the U.S. Congress responded generously to the appeal for help from President José Napoleón Duarte of El Salvador. That honest, reform-minded Christian Democrat made friends out of doubters by promising to end human rights abuses and start talking with his guerrilla adversaries. Six months later, the bipartisan U.S. consensus on El Salvador is in trouble because Mr. Duarte is in trouble.

His very success in attracting U.S. aid, about \$825 million this year, has been misread by his right-wing rivals as a blank check. With a majority in the Legislative Assembly, they have written a tricky new election law to let conservative parties pool their votes after the next elections, on March 31. Mr. Duarte vetoed the law but was overruled by a Supreme Court whose members were chosen by the same assembly. A bigger right-wing majority, the likely outcome, means bigger troubles for Mr. Duarte, and thus for his U.S. support.

The assembly also controls the attorney general's office, through which the right-wingers are blocking Mr. Duarte's efforts to prosecute human rights offenders. And when the president appointed a commission to investigate five notorious murders, the assembly refused funds. That is why there has been no pursuit of the killers of Archbishop Oscar Romero and two U.S. labor advisers, or of those responsible for the 1983 massacre of peasants at Las Hojas. The far right wants all such matters dumped in a memory hole.

So cornered, Mr. Duarte has also had to suspend the peace talks he began last Novem-

ber. What started bravely as the first real effort to negotiate an end to the five-year civil war sputtered to a halt when leftist rebels demanded the moon: power sharing and a merger of armed forces as a condition for laying down their arms. Thus have the left and right combined to shrink Mr. Duarte's middle ground.

Despite these setbacks, there have been some clear gains, as the Reagan administration points out. Death squad killings have declined dramatically. Some known killers have been banished from the armed forces, and the insurgents were unable to mount any successful offensives in 1984. But the army's better performance has been marred by persistent reports of aerial attacks on noncombatants in villages that it suspects of harboring guerrillas.

The United States is hardly neutral among the contending forces. It is and should be firmly committed to Mr. Duarte's attempts to build democracy and end the civil war on decent terms. Congress proved its fidelity to him last year. The best way to do so again may be to tie useful strings to America's help.

Conditionality works. Although President Reagan scorned the human rights conditions formerly attached to aid, they were surely helpful in persuading the Salvadorean to move against the death squad killings. Congress could now demand real support for Mr. Duarte's inquiry commission and proof that the conventions of war are not being violated by air attacks. The purpose of U.S. aid should be not only to keep Mr. Duarte in office but to help him carry through his program.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

When the Buck Stops

Inflation remains relatively low in the United States, according to the consumer price index for January. And the dollar has once again been rising rapidly on the foreign exchange markets. There is a connection. The pattern has been clear for some time, and it is going to affect the way the American economy works for the rest of this decade.

The rising dollar makes imports cheaper for Americans. Its influence is not limited to imported goods alone; it also forces those businesses that compete with imported goods to hold their own prices down. But businesses that do not have to worry about foreign competition are under much less pressure to restrain their prices, and those are the businesses in which inflation is now concentrated.

If you take the consumer goods most affected by import prices—fuel, clothing, furniture and new cars, for instance—you find that price increases there averaged barely 1 percent during the past year; in comparison, prices for all consumer goods and services rose 3.6 percent. As for the items showing price increases much higher than the average, all were among those that imports do not affect: The cost of shelter rose more than 5 percent during the year; medical care was up 5.8 percent; personal and educational expenses rose 9.1 percent.

The things on which American consumers spend their money fall into two roughly equal categories: commodities, meaning tangible goods including food, and services, which, as the government statisticians define the term, include the home. In the past year the price increases for all commodities averaged just over 2 percent. For services the figure was 5.1 percent. Many commodities have to compete with imports. Few services do.

Thus, in terms of inflation, the United States now has a split-level economy. Half of it, feeling the chilly wind of foreign trade, has held its prices remarkably stable. The other half, out of the wind, has quite a high inflation rate. This pattern is, unfortunately, entirely reversible. At some point the dollar will stop rising against other currencies.

Then there will no longer be falling prices of imports to offset the rapid and steady increases elsewhere, and the consumer price index will begin to move upward faster. If the dollar should fall against other currencies, the prices of imports would go up and the CPI would rise faster than ever. That is why the rise of the dollar—now entirely unpredictable in its movements—will probably determine the timing of the next American recession.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

For Salvadorans, Little but War

A special report prepared for Congress confirms what many have suspected about the Reagan administration's strategy in El Salvador—it is a short-term fix designed to suppress the rebellion, and it fails to deal with the long-range problems that are the causes of the strife. The effect of the policy is to make less likely a realistic and lasting solution.

The report (concludes) that President Reagan's oft-repeated claim that three-fourths of U.S. aid to El Salvador goes for economic rather than military assistance is not true. Only 15 percent of U.S. aid has been spent on long-range reforms. The bulk has gone for military and military-related activities.

Another cease-fire, not an escalation of the war, is a prerequisite for negotiations. Once the killing has stopped, discussions aimed at creating a more broadly based Salvadoran government can begin. That new government must include the opposition leaders who now see guerrilla warfare as the only means left to them to effect change in El Salvador. The prospect for that sort of settlement is made less likely with each escalation of the war.

—The Los Angeles Times.

For and Against Small Farms

The most pernicious phrase in the American language today is "larger, more efficient farms." It reflects the conventional urban wisdom that because farms in general have been

getting fewer but larger, that must be good. Progress is whatever happens.

The idea that the family farm might be the most efficient unit of production in agriculture has simply been abandoned. Every family farm that goes under proves the rule, every corporate farm giant that fails is the exception that proves the rule. This new agrarian myth is behind the assumption in public policy today that the current farm crisis is only a necessary "shakeout" of the least efficient farmers and that once we are through that, the industry will be stronger and healthier and more self-sufficient. That is an attractive theory to urban politicians. It is also garbage.

—The North Platte (Nebraska) Telegraph.

The "family farm" rallying cry would probably have lost all effectiveness decades ago if there were not two U.S. senators from every state. Only by drastically scaling back government involvement and by allowing competition can U.S. farming achieve the efficiency to again become the low-cost producer and be able to compete effectively in world markets.

True, the result will be fewer small farms and fewer small banks, grain elevators and even small towns. But attempts to reverse the tide can only mean more subsidies thrown at an increasingly noncompetitive farm sector that will require still more subsidies. Small farms and rural communities could be preserved, but they would be expensive museums.

—A. Gary Shilling, a New York-based economist, writing in the Los Angeles Times.

FROM OUR FEB. 28 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: China Welcomes U.S. Business
PARIS — The American financial group which has opened up business relations with China took formal possession of its offices in Peking [on Feb. 26]. Guests included three Imperial princes, the presidents of all the Government Boards and other high Chinese officials and the diplomatic representatives of the Powers. The "friendly offices" of European business men, as the Celestial Empire knows to its cost, have not always been disinterested, and were often the thin end of the wedge for political concessions. Commercial markets have often been opened literally "at the cannon's mouth." The European Powers have shown a tendency to secure not only commercial but territorial advantages. China, however, knows that she is safe from any such system of "grab" on the part of the United States.

1935: Japan Weighs Naval 'Holiday'
TOKIO — The Japanese naval authorities are considering a compromise plan to solve the naval deadlock between Great Britain, the United States and Japan by means of a three-year naval building holiday to extend from the end of 1935 to 1938, the New York Herald learned [on Feb. 27]. The proposal is being discussed here by high naval officials who are understood to regard it favorably. According to this plan, no further preliminary conversations would be held, but a formal naval conference would be convened toward the end of the year, possibly in October. Inasmuch as Japan has built up nearer to treaty limits than either the United States or Britain, it is figured that if a halt to naval building were called then, the relation between the United States, Britain and Japan would work out at about 5-5-4.

Cheer and Worries for China's New Year

By Bob Boorstin

NEW YORK — One of every four of us here on Earth celebrated the new year on the eve of Feb. 20. As they lit firecrackers and munched moon cakes, many Chinese had good reason to be bullish about the Year of the Ox.

By any reckoning, last year was a success for Beijing's foreign policies. An agreement with Britain concerning Hong Kong solved a nettlesome problem and provided a "carrot" to put before compatriots in Taiwan. More important, the regime managed to improve relations with both the United States and the Soviet Union.

In rural areas, incomes are rising rapidly. The success of the so-called responsibility system—the end of agriculture by commune—is visible in the offerings of free markets nationwide.

There are signs that the country's acute housing shortage is improving as new construction projects rise on almost every block and hill.

Consumer goods abound. Television antennas sprout from country shacks. Coveted clothes from Hong Kong and Shanghai are available.

Young people who were once classified as "waiting for employment" are taking advantage of the chance to start their own enterprises. Not surprisingly, street crime has declined.

The government's blunt appraisal of the fallibility of Marxism-Leninism—arguably the most important event in the world in 1984—was generally greeted with enthusiasm in China.

But behind economic growth lurk questions that dampened spirits for the new year and that threaten the nation's long-term goals.

Rural incomes are rising, true enough, but the great mass of China's bureaucrats, who are banned from participating in private ventures, find themselves falling behind in the economic race. When rumors of price increases wafted through Beijing offices in November, a buying spree broke out in Wangfujing, the busy shop-

ping area. The leadership moved quickly to calm fears, promising income adjustments before prices go up, but the smell of an "office workers' revolt," as one intellectual calls it, is as heavy as the coal dust in the winter air.

Without the active help of these bureaucrats, who have the power to turn declared policies into

No economic reform program, however sweeping, can keep up with the exploding population.

reality, Deng Xiaoping's version of the Great Leap Forward will slow to a crawl. Office workers are not yet ready to trade the advantages of urban life for the promise of riches in the fields, but their concerns cannot be ignored.

Equally vital to the success of economic reform must be new attempts to tackle the yawning problems of China's undeveloped infrastructure. Big changes are promised this year: reform and expansion of airline service, continued modernization of railways and construction of major highways linking urban centers. Such projects require great outlays of capital and careful planning; without them, China's vast inland will remain an economic backwater.

With the recent announcement that more coastal areas are opening for foreign investment, it seems clear that Mr. Deng and his followers will open the door to the West even wider. Yet the Chinese have learned that imports of technology and expertise bring unwanted cultural baggage. Along with help in drilling for oil has come

Michael Jackson's music. The leadership's task now is to tame the expectations of young people while maintaining incentives to participate in the motherland's modernization drive.

The importing of investment and expertise has also brought a tide of corruption. In one of China's so-called special economic zones, Shanghai, "gifts" of color television sets and refrigerators are now necessary to start negotiations. A campaign to root out graft is high on one Beijing official's list of new year's resolutions.

Hovering above all this is the old problem of controlling population growth. The responsibility system and changes in welfare policies mean that rural couples are again producing enough children to till the fields and provide security for old age. The one-family, one-child policy, with its posters of smiling parents and an angelic little girl, is in the doldrums as it enters its sixth year. No economic reform program, however sweeping, can keep up with the exploding population.

Prosperity is high on everyone's list of hopes for the new year, but in China politics never lags far behind. This has been the traditional time when Chinese give offerings for long life. One assumes that the diminutive Mr. Deng has been in many of his countrymen's prayers.

He seems to be in fine form as he enters his 81st year (perhaps the Soviets just choose their leaders badly), but much depends on the giant shadow that he casts. His attempts to ease out foes and put trusted lieutenants into positions of responsibility seem to augur well for continuity. But some hard-line Maoists, many of whom rose to prominence during the Cultural Revolution, continue to threaten the pragmatic line.

The writer is working on a biography of Edgar Snow and recently returned from his third trip to China. He contributed this to the Los Angeles Times.

To Assay a Family Farm, Ask the Right Questions

By Wendell Berry

PORT ROYAL, Kentucky — David Stockman, the Reagan administration's budget director, is the latest remote observer to conclude that the "farm problem" reduces to the proposition that there are too many farmers. This licenses the further proposition that it is good for agriculture when a lot of farm families go broke and lose their farms.

A second question, therefore, is whether the most productive agriculture is necessarily the best. The answer is that it is not necessarily the best, for good agriculture requires soil conservation and other forms of maintenance as well as productivity. Present tragic soil erosion rates suggest that high agricultural yields are coming at an enormous cost, which sooner or later will have to be paid.

How is soil to be conserved in agriculture? The basic methods have been available for hundreds of years, but they can be used only by farmers who know how to use them.

Who can afford to use them and who have the desire to use them.

Where do you get such farmers? There is little likelihood of being able to hire them in Silicon Valley in some future time of "disinvestment" in the computer industry. The only known way to get them in substantial numbers is to rear them on farms, in farming families that are not too strapped for time or money to farm well. In America, because of belief in the private ownership of property, this means that farmland must be divided and owned in small parcels and that farm families and farm communities must thrive.

Finally, we must ask if Mr. Stockman's "dynamic economy" is, as he thinks, eliminating the "inefficient" farmers. One doubts that a mere

economy can enact such a judgment. A more dangerous likelihood is that the farmers being eliminated are the young ones trying to get started.

The argument in favor of a stable, soundly established population of farming families involves many more questions than those. But even so few suggest inescapably that good farming involves a long-term connection between particular people and particular parcels of land. To subject this connection to an economic determination necessarily indifferent to it is to destroy it—and, finally, to destroy ourselves. For Americans are not just a crowd of separate individuals competing for spoils in a "free market." America is a community and a land.

Mr. Berry, author of "The Unsettling of America," is a writer and farmer. He contributed this to The New York Times.

For Her There Was More To Farming Than Profit

By James R. Jackson

WASHINGTON — For nearly 92 years my maternal grandmother, who now rests under the Kansas prairie she loved, assumed that the universe revolved around western Kansas. Oh, if you had asked her in so many words she would probably have laughingly denied that. But her first principle was that bread is as basic as it gets, and those who farm who produced it were doing God's work. She was by no means alone in this belief.

In the weeks after the attack on Pearl Harbor, incredible as it seems in hindsight, the hamlets of western Kansas and eastern Colorado were blacked out at night. I can remember Art Larson, who ran the lumber yard and was a block warden, tapping on our window to tell us that light was

showing through. The rationale was simplicity itself: The only way the Axis could hope to win was to destroy America's food supply.

There are still millions of Americans who share that feeling. Many of them have been or are going to be forced off the land and out of a cherished way of life in the nation's worst agricultural crisis since the 1930s.

There is no reason America cannot have a farm policy that can help preserve the family farm, which is still the mainstay of agricultural production. For starters, there is no reason to make price support payments to large producers, whose whose sales are \$500,000 or more annually.

Family farmers are worth saving. Most are not greedy. It is not uncommon for a farmer capitalized at \$1 million to receive a 1-percent return on his investment. If he wants to stay in business, he ought to be helped.

The farm culture has a value far beyond its impressive production figures and bottom-line considerations. Grandmother had a true sense of the land. If you didn't own land, you had nothing, she felt. She held on to the land until she died. She owned 320 acres (130 hectares) — that she and Grandpa owned until she died. When we sold it, my uncle, who had farmed it for her after Grandpa died, told me she could have sold it at any time, but the proceeds in a 54-percent savings account made more money.

My first reaction was shock. Was that why I had spent all those blistering 12- and 14-hour summer days during my teens eating enough topsoil, it seemed, to start a spread of my own? But I knew he was right.

Between 1945, when I first worked as a full-time harvest hand at age 13, and 1951, I worked every summer for my farmer uncles on both sides of the family. Each year a few more marginal farmers would have to sell out and take jobs in Denver as welders or



auto parts salesmen or whatever. Many of them had managed to scrape through the twin disasters of the Great Depression and the Dust Bowl with a half-section of land and an old Model D John Deere tractor that had only about five moving parts and burned kerosene. They prospered during the World War II years, when the rains came and prices were high.

But what drought and depression could not do, the revolution in farm technology that exploded after World War II did. Farms in the wheat country had to keep expanding to justify the purchase of the bigger and more efficient technology. The predictable result was an exodus of people. It was nothing short of revolutionary.

In the summer of 1945 the sidewalk on the main street of McDonald, Kansas, was so jammed on Saturday night when the movies let out and the grocery stores were closing that impatient kids ran out onto the street to get down to the pool hall, which was packed. Now you could shoot a cannon down that main street any time after 6 on a Saturday night and not endanger a living soul. It has been that way for years.

That is one of the more troubling things about the crisis of the family farm. A way of life that is the only one many want, a culture that shaped America's history and values, is destroyed along with it.

The Washington Post.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

German Questions

In his opinion column "Again a Familiar German Reluctance to Live Within the Reality of the Day" (Feb. 11), William Pfaff condemns Bonn's attempt to keep the "German question" formally alive as sentimental nonsense dictated by political opportunism. While it is merely crass to describe the commitment of Helmut Kohl's government to the open question of the German people's future as partisan politics, it is destructive to characterize West German refusal to give up the dream of a new European order as dangerous romanticism.

"Deutschlandpolitik," whether under Willy Brandt or Mr. Kohl, seeks to secure basic human rights and political self-determination for countrymen east of the Elbe and to foster the cultural unity of the nation.

The Federal Republic's patient and peaceful dedication to overcoming the brutal divisions of German lands and the European Continent is the strong motor of a fledgling Europeanism. To keep open the question of a permanent peaceful order for

Europe is to keep alive the prospect of an end to the instability and superpower conflict inherent in the present political boundaries.

BRENTON C. FISCHMANN,
Bonn.

Why all the discussion of how, where and if the day of the end of the war should be celebrated on May 8? We did not have special commemorations 10 and 20 years ago. It was his original intention to give up his original intention to be in Bonn that day, and to go to an international grouping in Strasbourg instead.

K.E. SCHUEMANN,
Düsseldorf.

Mr. Pfaff says that Germans are not living in the reality of the day, but his own arguments do not seem to be grounded in reality. Terrorism in Europe has come from many nations, present and past; it is extremely unfair to blame one nationality for its resurgence. The reasoning used is similar to arguments of anti-Semitism — incidents are chosen to support a predetermined opinion.

Your Brain: Too Clever To Fathom?

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — It is a headline that arrests the eye (see Page 5): "Einstein Had Extra Cells in His Brain." Not news, you say? Wrong. The news that keeps arriving from neurobiology is large enough to subvert our sense of ourselves.

Having at long last obtained bits of Einstein's brain from the Missouri pathologist who conducted the autopsy in 1955, a scientist at the University of California at Berkeley, Marian Diamond, has discovered that Einstein's brain had 73 percent more "support cells" for every neuron than are found in average brains. The Einstein samples reportedly came from the part of the brain responsible for "the deepest thinking."

We are learning a lot — perhaps an alarming lot — about what we are. Increased knowledge of the brain has already brought a reduction of misery through pharmacological treatments of such diseases as depression and schizophrenia. But this knowledge can seem to threaten that inner something that makes us individuals. It seems to portray us as merely physical, as more comprehensible and quantifiable than we want to be.

It was bad enough when Copernicus evicted us from where we think we belong: at the center of the cosmos. Since then, many systems of thought have seemed to imbed us sticky in the world in ways that compromise our sense of autonomy.

Darwin embedded mankind in the mud of the planet that Copernicus had made peripheral. Darwin asserted a continuum between mankind and lesser (are we sure?) matter.

The historicists of Marx and others asserted that political and social change are governed by iron laws of social evolution, not the choices of autonomous human beings.

Freud said there are within us uncharted depths with their own turbulences. Now comes neurobiology, suggesting — what? It really does not suggest that anyone with 73 percent more support cells per neuron than average could have said, as Einstein did, "Heil! Increase the speed of an object and you contract the passage of its time." Neuroscientists do not make such extravagant claims.

In the New York Review of Books, Israel Rosenfield of the City University of New York offers a balanced assessment. Suppose particular mental events — feelings, emotions — can be associated with particular chemical events. That does not mean that, say, the feeling of love or patriotism can be expressed as a chemical formula. Neither does it mean that when you read "Hamlet" you should say, "Ah, yes. This is the product of beautiful brain chemistry."

What has been learned about brain functioning has advanced therapy more than it has understanding. We can improve the functioning of the brain without really knowing how to explain what is being done, aside from the correction of a chemical imbalance. While it is better to treat certain mental illnesses by administering drugs rather than confining the patient to an immobilizing chair, "we should have no illusions that we really know what we are doing when we use many of the therapeutic administered today," Mr. Rosenfield writes.

The chemistry of memory, the chemistry of sorrow — we would feel diminished in dignity by such ways of speaking. But certain foods contain amino acids that pass into the blood and alter moods. Indeed, simply seeing food evidently can trigger physiological mechanisms that produce weight increase. Graciously.

Human beings became comfortable with the thought of themselves as creatures composed of flesh and blood and also something grander. Now neurobiology makes problematic the idea that we are both bodies and quite distinct minds or spirits. The idea of "the ghost in the machine" may be yielding to the idea that we are machines. Are we just the sum of the chemical reactions bubbling within us?

Happily, the more we know, the less we know. The more we know about the brain, the more we are awed by how much there is to know not only about the brain itself but about the totality of creation that has culminated — we are the culmination — aren't we? — in a gadget as intricate as man.

The neuroscience behind the news that Einstein's brain was different calls to mind a recent Chicago Tribune headline over a story about the aftermath of the Israeli airlift out of Ethiopia: "20th Century Stuns Ethiopian Jews." I know how they feel.

Washington Post Writers Group.

Liberty in Lieu of Soup

Rudolf Völl (Letters, Jan. 14), discussing responses from the homeless in Tokyo when he asked them why they did not avail themselves of soup kitchens, suggests that the responses were "a paraphrase of Nathan Hale's last words — 'because we like our freedom.'" Nathan Hale is known for declaring, before being hanged by the British in 1776, "I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country." It was Patrick Henry who said, in 1775: "I know not what course others may take, but as for me, give me liberty or give me death!"

MARK KRAMER,
Oxford, England.

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Wednesday's AMEX Closing

Vol. of 3 P.M. 5,870,000
Prev. P.M. vol. N.A.
Prev. consolidated close 9/30/84

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100
7 1/4	3 1/4	ADN	19	8	5 1/2	5 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4	ADN	19	8	5 1/2	5 1/2
3 1/4	1 1/4	ADN	19	8	5 1/2	5 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4	ADN	19	8	5 1/2	5 1/2
3 1/4	1 1/4	ADN	19	8	5 1/2	5 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4	ADN	19	8	5 1/2	5 1/2
3 1/4	1 1/4	ADN	19	8	5 1/2	5 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4	ADN	19	8	5 1/2	5 1/2
3 1/4	1 1/4	ADN	19	8	5 1/2	5 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4	ADN	19	8	5 1/2	5 1/2
3 1/4	1 1/4	ADN	19	8	5 1/2	5 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4	ADN	19	8	5 1/2	5 1/2
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High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100
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1 1/4	1 1/4	ADN	19	8	5 1/2	5 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4	ADN	19	8	5 1/2	5 1/2
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High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100
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1 1/4	1 1/4	ADN	19	8	5 1/2	5 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4	ADN	19	8	5 1/2	5 1/2

INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS



ABU DHABI NATIONAL OIL COMPANY

ADNOC is one of the major oil companies in the Middle East controlling the Exploration, Production and Processing of Oil, Gas and Associated Products in Abu Dhabi.

The Abu Dhabi National Oil Company wishes to recruit a number of professional personnel in its Exploration & Production Directorate as follows:

PRODUCTION ENGINEERING SUPERVISOR

Responsible for conducting and evaluating studies of surface production facilities of oil and gas both onshore and offshore from the engineering and operational point of view. Also responsible for optimizing and evaluating well completions, well testing and logging programmes and all other aspects of Petroleum Engineering. He should be able to use computer programmes related to the work mentioned above.

The candidate should have a B.Sc. in Petroleum Engineering or equivalent with a minimum of 10 years experience in Production & Petroleum Engineering.

RESERVOIR SIMULATION ENGINEER

Responsible for collection and evaluation of reservoir engineering data for reservoir simulation studies. He should also be able to run reservoir simulators and evaluate the results.

The candidate should have a B.Sc. in Petroleum Engineering or equivalent, with 5 years experience in a major Oil Company, including a minimum of 2 years in reservoir engineering. Strong computer background is preferable.

RESERVOIR ENGINEER (PETROPHYSICAL ANALYSIS)

Participate in establishing ADNOC's data base and ensure that the log interpretation parameters are updated.

The candidate should have a B.Sc. in Petroleum Engineering or equivalent, with 5 years experience in a major Oil Producing Company, including a minimum of 2 years in log analysis. Strong computer background is preferable.

MANAGEMENT REPORTS COORDINATOR

Responsible to prepare, for management, technical reports on major issues pertaining to the work of the Exploration and Production Directorate as well as that of the subsidiary operating companies. He should be able to supervise the preparation of monthly management report and other related activities. He should also be able to take a lead in developing and implementing standardization of reporting formats for the companies in the ADNOC Group and a computerized information system, and document storage and retrieval on microfilm.

The candidate should have a B.Sc. in either Petroleum/Mechanical/Chemical Engineering or equivalent, with a minimum of 8 years relevant experience in the oil/gas exploration and production industry. Knowledge of modern methods of information handling will be a distinct advantage. He should have excellent analytical and communication skills.

ASSISTANT MANAGEMENT REPORTS COORDINATOR

Responsible for collection and review of information and data pertaining to the Exploration & Production activities and that of the subsidiary operating companies. He should be able to prepare a monthly management report from the data collected and assist in preparation of technical data for Management Information System.

The candidate should have a B.Sc. in either Petroleum/Mechanical/Chemical Engineering or equivalent, with a minimum of 5 years relevant experience in petroleum exploration and production industry. Knowledge of modern methods of information handling will be a distinct advantage. He should have excellent analytical and communication skills.

SENIOR PLANNING ENGINEER (SPECIAL STUDIES)

Involvement in special studies regarding the fields' developments which include broad design criteria for facilities planning, preliminary cost estimates for towers, flowlines, offshore structures, production and injection facilities, etc.

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All these appointments require good knowledge of Arabic and English.

These appointments are based in Abu Dhabi City. However, the Production Engineering Supervisor will be required to make occasional field trips.

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**EMPLOYMENT DIVISION MANAGER
PERSONNEL DIRECTORATE
ADNOC
P.O. BOX 898
ABU DHABI - U.A.E.**

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This position will be located in existing NL offices in Europe to be decided in conjunction with the successful candidate and will report to the Manager, International Operations in Houston, Texas, U.S.A.

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At least 15 years international experience in drilling, log analysis, reservoirs, completions, and familiarity with African basins. French and English required.

Send in first case curriculum vitae, references, salary requirement and telephone number to: Box L 18-118470, PUBLICITAS, CH-1211 Geneva 3

SPORTS

Kaat vs. Rose: Just Like Old Times

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
TAMPA, Florida — "This is more like an old-timers game," said Jim Kaat, 46, the pitching coach, as he threw to player-manager Pete Rose, 43, at the Cincinnati Reds camp in Tampa, Florida.

"What's this, 50 years of experience?" Rose asked.

Close. Kaat was the only pitcher

PRING TRAINING NOTES

league history to work in 25 yrs. Rose is entering his 23d yr.

se lashed a line drive to left field at Kaat. "I think the last I faced you I got a knock just like that."

Kaat didn't argue. He knows at Rose can remember just about all of his 4,097 hits.

"Fun, that's what this game is," Kaat said. "You have to keep things moving. That's one reason I hired me as pitching coach. He said I have the same approach to the game. Obviously, I don't have 400 hits, but I've given up 4,000."

He's not kidding. The actual figure is 4,620.

Yogi Berra, the New York Yankees' manager, expressed satisfaction with the play of infielder Andre Robertson during a workout at

Training began in Mesa, Arizona, for Chicago Cubs pitchers and

catchers, but all eyes were on past and future shortstops.

"Mr. Cub" Ernie Banks, who entered the Hall of Fame in 1977 with 512 home runs, met rookie Shawon Dunston for the first time, then tutored the nation's No. 1 draft choice in 1982 for 30 minutes.

"I hope people won't start comparing me to Ernie the first time I see him," said Dunston, who is competing with veteran Larry Bowa for the starting shortstop job.

Manager Jim Frey said Bowa is the starter until Dunston proves otherwise.

"I saw Shawon play four games in the Instructional League last fall and he looked good," Frey said. "He caught the ball well and threw it well. He can hit and he showed he can run."

Dunston batted .329 at Double-A Midland last season, but only .233 at Triple-A Iowa. Bowa hit .223 for the National League East champions with just 17 RBI.

A month short of his 22d birthday, Dunston is 18 years younger than Bowa.

Yogi Berra, the New York Yankees' manager, expressed satisfaction with the play of infielder Andre Robertson during a workout at

Training began in Mesa, Arizona, for Chicago Cubs pitchers and

the club's spring training site in Fort Lauderdale, Florida.

Robertson, feeling the effects of injuries received in an August 1983 automobile accident, said he still feels some pain in his right shoulder but appears to be throwing well. He rejoined the Yankees in September after a stint in the minors and has established a goal of reclaiming the starting shortstop position he held before the accident. Bobby Mescham currently holds that post.

The Baltimore Orioles continued spring training workouts with one notable addition — outfielder Fred Lynn, who was added to the club during the off-season, arrived in camp three days ahead of schedule.

"I decided to come a few days early to get to know the coaches and the system," Lynn said. "There's going to be an adjustment. There always is."

Lynn, 33, was acquired by the Orioles as a free-agent for a reported \$6.8 million for four years. He will play center field and the club hopes he will bring a World Championship back to Baltimore.

The Orioles won the World Series in 1983, but slipped to fifth place in 1984, 19 games behind the Tigers.

"I'm sure there will be pressure, but I've been in those situations before," Lynn said. "I'm willing to do anything that will help the ball club."

Of all the players the Montreal Expos acquired this winter, none figures to be as potentially important as Vance Law.

Law, who played third base when the Chicago White Sox trumped the American League West in 1983, likes to report to spring training early and can certainly use the extra work this year.

Law, acquired over the winter, spent the last four days finding ground balls at second base in training camp at West Palm Beach, Florida.

Montreal expects Law to be its starting second baseman this year and he arrived in camp with the pitchers and catchers last Friday.

His ability to turn the double play will help determine how much success the Expos have this season.

"I've always reported early but this year I need extra work because I'm in a new position," Law said. "I'm just flipping to anyone now. When Hubie (Brooks) reports I'll find out how he likes the ball and work on that."

Brooks had been the New York Mets' third baseman for four years. He switched to shortstop late last season when the Mets acquired Ray Knight and performed well.

Law and Brooks were obtained by the Expos in off-season trades to provide punch for the middle of the infield.

(WP, LAT, AP, UP)



Reggie Jackson of the California Angels goes to bat on his first day at spring training.

Ueberroth Offers to 'Open Books'

New York Times Service

FORT LAUDERDALE, Florida — In a departure from past labor practice, Commissioner Peter Ueberroth told baseball's club owners Tuesday that he would order them to "open their books" completely to the Players Association if negotiators for both sides thought it "would be helpful" in achieving a collective bargaining agreement.

Ueberroth's stand followed a discussion at an owners' meeting in New York that elicited mixed feelings among the owners on the wisdom of disclosing their financial records to the players. In past negotiations, the owners always have avoided the possibility of opening their books by announcing at the start of collective bargaining talks that they were not claiming an inability to pay.

According to a release issued by

the commissioner's office, Ueberroth told the owners: "If Don Fehr and Marvin Miller (representing the players), and Lee MacPhail and Barry Rona (representing the clubs) advise me this would be critical to the negotiations and will remove any lingering lack of trust between the parties in order to reach a successful conclusion, I would do it."

"I think he's trying to be constructive, but I must say we haven't asked for the books," said Miller, former executive director of the Players Association and now a consultant.

He noted that contrary to popular conception, the only time the players made an issue of the books was in 1981, when baseball went through a 50-day strike.

During those negotiations, Miller said, the owners were careful not to make financial problems a negotiating tactic, but away from the bargaining table, Bowie Kuhn,

who was then the commissioner, and some owners cited the cost of player salaries as a source of the clubs' financial problems.

Miller and MacPhail, the owners' chief negotiator, both said by telephone from New York that they expected Ueberroth's decision to be a topic of discussion at Wednesday's meeting.

Noting that the owners were divided on their views on opening their books, MacPhail said: "It indicates a difference in thinking from the past. Two or three years ago you wouldn't have found any owners interested in such a course."

At their meeting Tuesday, the owners also unanimously gave total authority to MacPhail and Rona, the counsel for the player relations committee, to conclude negotiations on a new Basic Agreement with the players.

Erving Sets a Mark, But Sixers Lose

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MILWAUKEE — Julius Erving became the third-leading scorer in professional basketball Tuesday night, but he did it in a game that he and the Philadelphia 76ers would just as soon not talk about.

Erving needed seven points to pass Elvin Hayes and move in behind Kareem Abdul-Jabbar and



Julius Erving

NBA FOCUS

Wilt Chamberlain, and it took him almost the entire game to get them. A tip-in with 6:05 left in the game gave Erving 27,037 points. By that time, though, the Milwaukee Bucks had put the game away.

Terry Cummings (27 points) and Craig Hodges (20) led the Bucks to an easy 116-97 victory to prevent the 76ers from moving into a tie for first place with Boston in the Atlantic Division. The Bucks lengthened their big lead in the Central Division to 7½ games.

Erving, who is averaging 20.8 points a game, was three for 10 from the field and only one for four from the line.

Elsewhere in the NBA, it was New York 129, San Antonio 122; Denver 106, Atlanta 94; Utah 103, Dallas 96; Kansas City 110, Phoenix 103; Cleveland 123, Chicago 118 in overtime; Portland 110, Los Angeles Clippers 99; Los Angeles Lakers 100, Houston 94, and Golden State 128, Seattle 119.

At 35, Erving doesn't figure to climb any higher on the career scoring list. He would have to score 4,112 more points to catch Chamberlain.

Erving, who has split his 14-year pro career between the NBA and the American Basketball Association, received a one-minute standing ovation when he passed Hayes. But after the game, he wasn't in a talkative mood. "It's not so bad when you're playing happy," he said. "I'm thankful for it. That's all I've got to say."

Paul Pressey of the Bucks was largely responsible for Erving's low total.

"The key to holding Julius to only seven points was double-teaming him early," said Pressey, who had 15 points, nine assists and nine rebounds. "We wanted to get into situations where he would have to give up the ball. Anytime you had a great player like him to under 15 points, you've done a great job."

The 76ers, who have enjoyed an injury-free season for the most part, were without Maurice Cheeks, who is injured, and Clint Richardson, who stayed behind because his wife is expecting a baby.

Cummings scored four points to key an 11-1 spurt over the final 2:27 of the third quarter as the Bucks opened an 81-65 lead. Philadelphia got no closer than 13 points in the fourth quarter, the last time on Sodale Threatt's lay-up with 7:43 to go.

Andrew Toney scored 21 points and Moses Malone had 16 to lead the 76ers.

(LAT, AP)



Doug Flynn, left, and Tim Raines do some arm stretching at the Montreal Expos' camp in West Palm Beach, Florida.

SCOREBOARD

Basketball

National Basketball Association Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE				
Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	42	12	.775	—
Philadelphia	37	17	.685	5
Washington	36	18	.667	6
New Jersey	35	19	.646	7
New York	34	20	.630	8
Atlanta	28	26	.519	14
Charlotte	27	27	.500	15
Orlando	26	28	.481	16
Indiana	25	29	.463	17
Memphis	24	30	.444	18
San Antonio	23	31	.429	19
Phoenix	22	32	.412	20
Portland	21	33	.393	21
Utah	20	34	.375	22
Los Angeles	19	35	.357	23
Golden State	18	36	.339	24
Seattle	17	37	.321	25
San Diego	16	38	.304	26
Denver	15	39	.286	27
Minnesota	14	40	.269	28
Chicago	13	41	.250	29
St. Louis	12	42	.232	30
San Francisco	11	43	.214	31
Los Angeles	10	44	.196	32
Phoenix	9	45	.179	33
Portland	8	46	.161	34
Utah	7	47	.143	35
San Antonio	6	48	.125	36
Golden State	5	49	.107	37
Seattle	4	50	.089	38
San Diego	3	51	.071	39
Denver	2	52	.054	40
Minnesota	1	53	.036	41
Chicago	0	54	.018	42

Hockey

NHL Standings

WATKINS CONFERENCE				
Team	W	L	T	Pts
Edmonton	37	16	8	82
Calgary	36	17	7	79
Winnipeg	35	18	6	76
Manitoba	34	19	5	73
Quebec	33	20	4	70
Montreal	32	21	3	67
Ottawa	31	22	2	64
Pittsburgh	30	23	1	61
St. Louis	29	24	0	58
Chicago	28	25	0	55
Philadelphia	27	26	0	52
Washington	26	27	0	49
Los Angeles	25	28	0	46
San Jose	24	29	0	43
San Francisco	23	30	0	40
Minnesota	22	31	0	37
Colorado	21	32	0	34
Arizona	20	33	0	31
Phoenix	19	34	0	28
San Diego	18	35	0	25
Los Angeles	17	36	0	22
San Jose	16	37	0	19
San Francisco	15	38	0	16
Minnesota	14	39	0	13
Colorado	13	40	0	10
Arizona	12	41	0	7
Phoenix	11	42	0	4
San Diego	10	43	0	1

Transition

Baseball

MINNESOTA—Signed Alvin Esterson, shortstop, to a one-year contract.				
ST. LOUIS—Signed Joe Caddell, pitcher, to a one-year contract.				
SEATTLE—Signed Phil Bradley and John Kruk, outfielders.				
NEW YORK—Signed Mike McRae, pitcher, to a one-year contract.				
PHILADELPHIA—Signed Chris Jones, pitcher, to a one-year contract.				
SAN FRANCISCO—Signed to terms with Mark Cowart and George Rivas, pitchers, on one-year contracts.				
FOOTBALL				
NATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE				
ATLANTA—Signed Ben Bennett, quarterback, to a one-year contract.				
SAN DIEGO—Signed Shane Nelson, linebacker, to a one-year contract.				
NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE				
MINNESOTA—Signed David Jensen, defenseman, to Springfield of the American Hockey League. Recalled Chris Fryer, defenseman, from Springfield.				
ST. LOUIS—Signed Brian Butler, left wing, to a four-year contract extension.				
COLLEGE				
CINCINNATI—Signed Ed Young, Robin Ross, Cory Gadde and Bruce Ivory, assistant football coaches.				
COLORADO—Signed Steve Bernstein, assistant football coach, effective March 31.				
KANSAS STATE—Signed Larry Travis, athletic director.				
SCOTTSDALE—Signed Community College of Southern California coach, effective March 31.				
THE CITADEL—Signed Walter Naskok Jr., athletic director.				
WEST VIRGINIA—Signed Dwight Walcott, assistant football coach, effective March 31.				
WISCONSIN—Announced that Ron McBride, assistant football coach, has resigned to accept the same post of the University of Utah.				

U.S. College Results

EAST				
Team	W	L	T	Pts
Army	61	10	9	131
Stanford	59	12	9	129
Connecticut	58	13	9	127
Fairleigh Dickinson	57	14	9	126
Harvard	56	15	9	125
Colgate	55	16	9	124
Yale	54	17	9	123
Princeton	53	18	9	122
Northwestern	52	19	9	121
Dartmouth	51	20	9	120
Amherst	50	21	9	119
MIT	49	22	9	118
Harvard	48	23	9	117
Yale	47	24	9	116
Princeton	46	25	9	115
Northwestern	45	26	9	114
Dartmouth	44	27	9	113
Amherst	43	28	9	112
MIT	42	29	9	111
Harvard	41	30	9	110
Yale	40	31	9	109
Princeton	39	32	9	108
Northwestern	38	33	9	107
Dartmouth	37	34	9	106
Amherst	36	35	9	105
MIT	35	36	9	104
Harvard	34	37	9	103
Yale	33	38	9	102
Princeton	32	39	9	101
Northwestern	31	40	9	100
Dartmouth	30	41	9	99
Amherst	29	42	9	98
MIT	28	43	9	97
Harvard	27	44	9	96
Yale	26	45	9	95
Princeton	25	46	9	94
Northwestern	24	47	9	93
Dartmouth	23	48	9	92
Amherst	22	49	9	91
MIT	21	50	9	90
Harvard	20	51	9	89
Yale	19	52	9	88
Princeton	18	53	9	87
Northwestern	17	54	9	86
Dartmouth	16	55	9	85
Amherst	15	56	9	84
MIT	14	57	9	83
Harvard	13	58	9	82
Yale	12	59	9	81
Princeton	11	60	9	80
Northwestern	10	61	9	79
Dartmouth	9	62	9	78
Amherst	8	63	9	77
MIT	7	64	9	76
Harvard	6	65	9	75
Yale	5	66	9	74
Princeton	4	67	9	73
Northwestern	3	68	9	72
Dartmouth	2	69	9	71
Amherst	1	70	9	70

NBA FOCUS

CAPITAL CITY				
Team	W	L	T	Pts
Washington	37	17	8	82

MIDWEST				
Drake 181, Creighton 54				
Proctor, Washburn 78, UT				
E. Michigan 69, Toledo 67				
Emory 81, St. Rochard 63				
Proctor, Washburn 78, Indiana Tech				
Marquette Coll. Ken. 96, Taber 77				
McKendree 88, Rosary 46				
Mc-Kendree 88, 44, Adams Nazarene 61				
Ohio Dominican 88, Wilmington 79				
Pittsburg 81, St. Olaf 73				
Proctor, Washburn 78, Washburn Tech 76				
Wyo.-Star 64, Wyo.-Platteville 44				
Wyo.-Platteville 44, Lakeland 74				
Mc-Kendree 88, Judson 44				
Wyo.-Stevens Pl. 65, Wyo.-Star 44				
SOUTHWEST				
Arizona St. 91, Inverard 69 1/2				
San Jose Valley 69 1/2, Pomona 48 1/2				
St. Cal. Oklahoma 74, Oklahoma Baptist 71				
Wyo.-Star 64, Wyo.-Platteville 44				
Texas-San Antonio 94, SW Texas 81 1/2				
FAR WEST				
Colorado 81, 65, Air Force 63				
E. Washington 96, Cent. Washington 77				
Metra St. 74, Cent. of Santa Fe 74				
Wyo.-Star 64, E. Texas 73, UT 73				
Cal. Lutheran 89, Whitworth 77				
Puget Sound 117, 84, Martin's 76				
S. Utah St. 82, Adams St. 71				

World Soccer				
WORLD CUP QUALIFYING				
European Group One				
Poland 2, Albania 0				
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